FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCHOOL CENTENARY CELEBRATED IN KORCE 7 MAR

Alia Delivers Speech

AU072042 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at a lunch in Korce on 7 March marking the centenary of the first Albanian school -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the centenary of the first Albanian school in Korce is a noteworthy day, not only for the whole great army of teachers, for hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren and students, but also for our whole education-loving people. I would like to use this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, and the comrades here, to greet everyone present at this lunch, and the people of Korce, who have given so much for national education and culture. I would like to wish the teachers, and everybody, fresh successes in the progress of our schools and educational thought, the further blossoming of the education of the people, and the comprehensive consolidation of its educational work. [applause]

The struggle for the Albanian school and the Albanian language, waged by our people through the centuries, is one of the most glorious pages in our national history. This struggle was part of their enormous efforts to preserve and affirm their national identity, to topple the foreign invader, and to thwart his attempts at assimilation.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha explained, the leaders of our national rebirth were not only great patriots, but also distinguished thinkers, people formed by the most progressive and democratic ideas of the time. They never separated the national liberation of the Albanians from their social progress. Starting from this standpoint, they considered Albanian schooling and education not only as a way of enlightening the minds of the people and giving them knowledge and culture, but as a weapon in the liberation struggle itself. For them, the Albanian school was from the very start a cradle of knowledge and struggle. For them, teachers and pupils were commanders and soldiers in the political and spiritual liberation of the people; the educational network was a military organism in the achievement of this objective. This is the reason why all the distinguished leaders of national rebirth and their zealous successors, statesmen, politicians and diplomats, armed rebels, thinkers and men of knowledge, poets and writers were also simultaneously teachers and educators who, with rare patriotism and inexhaustible dedication, devoted themselves to the development of the Albanian alphabet and teaching materials, the drafting of schoolbooks and other teaching aids, the opening of Albanian schools, and various cultural activities.

The men of the national renaissance knew perfectly well that the Albanians could be liberated, relying on their own resources, and would unite and raise the flag of armed rebellion. In their wisdom and farsightedness, they realized that armed struggle must be intertwined with the broad activity of the political movement and the development of national culture. This is why they laid such stress on the reading and writing of the Albanian language, and the opening of Albanian schools. These have their origins in the call to struggle of the great patriotic thinker of the national renaissance, Naim Frasheri:

The light of knowledge helps us see,
And leads us on till we are free.

It is another great merit of the men of the national renaissance that they understood the complexity of historical processes, and (?rose above regional differences), and with the voice of Pashko Vasa, raised the great militant cry:

The religion of the Albanian is Albanianism.
In placing nationality above religion, they struggled for a secular national school, and the first to be opened was the Albanian school in Korce.

For this sacred cause, the men of the renaissance, and the first Albanian teachers sacrificed everything, and even shed their blood.

In the turbulent years that followed, the Albanian people also preserved and consolidated their wonderful national, patriotic, secular, democratic, and educational ideals after winning national independence. Patriotic and progressive Albanian teachers kept alive the freedom-loving and education-loving spirit of the people, and served the people unswervingly even under conditions of deep darkness and ignorance.

With a lofty patriotic and revolutionary spirit, they struggled especially during the fascist invasion, when the Albanian school went through its most dramatic period. The Italian fascists allowed teaching in the Albanian language, and even opened the occasional new school in a town or in the countryside. But what kind of school were they? Can an education divested of the culture and history of Albania, and of Albanian traditions be called an Albanian education? It was education, put into Albanian words, of a foreign culture and philosophy imposed on our people. It was an education in Albanian which threatened to infect their spiritual constitution, their way of life and thinking, created through the centuries. This kind of education, among other things, threatened to destroy the Albanian language itself which could not develop apart from the traditions of national culture, and seemed destined for debasement and extinction. But this did not happen. The people, and patriotic teachers, the revolutionary school generation, now inspired by the ideas of the party, knew how to preserve their schools as cradles of patriotic revolutionary thought and to transform them into active centers of the struggle against their conversion into Italian and fascist schools, and against the fascist invaders themselves. Hundreds of schoolchildren left their school desks, took up arms, and joined the partisans in the mountains who were fighting for the liberation of the homeland.

All these traditions and values of national education lie at the foundation of our people's study. The party has taught, and teaches us, that in cultivating and enriching them further, we integrate them organically into the activity of the new socialist school and the system of communist education. The epoch of socialism has opened up unprecedented opportunities and prospects for education. Comrade Enver Hoxha's splendid slogan of more bread, more culture and education for the people, became the motto of an educational revolution unprecedented in its speed, extent, and depth. [applause]

The Marxist-Leninist policy of the party has transformed Albania within 4 decades from a virtually illiterate country with a very limited school system into a true hearth of knowledge and culture, a school where young and old study, where the inclusion of all young people in secondary education is on the agenda, as is a system of colleges which supplies all the needs of the nation for specialists and cadres, with a university and an academy of sciences and a broad network of cultural and educational institutes. This vigorous development in people's education has been carried out in harmony with the comprehensive and complicated duties of the revolution and our socialist construction. It serves the comprehensive social progress of the nation, and the ever-increasing needs of our economy, the uninterrupted rise in the cultural level of the people, and the training of the new socialist intelligentsia.

In unity with these developments, the content of the educational process in schools has also advanced, relying powerfully on Marxist-Leninist ideology and contemporary science. In promoting, quickening, and deepening this process, and intensifying the struggle against alien influences, the party launched its long and major task of further revolutionizing the schools. The author and architect of this great project, and the draftsman of its comprehensive platform, is our unforgettable leader Enver Hoxha. [applause].

In all his guidelines, the program of this project was successfully implemented years ago, and now schools have the task of deepening and refining this process. The eighth and ninth party congresses specifically declared the need to intensify efforts for the comprehensive qualitative improvement of schools. Further consolidating our education system, affirming and further refining its revolutionary nature, the party stresses that today the most important duty facing schools is improving the quality of the educational and teaching processes; they must be raised to the level demanded by the times. It is a question of schooling with ever higher productivity and efficiency, both theoretical and practical, scientific, and vocational, and a modernization of this entire process on the basis of science and contemporary pedagogy. In all fields, conditions are ripe for placing a special emphasis on this problem. Without knowledge, without mastering science, without taking advanced technical and technological processes in hand, and the achievements and tendencies of today's technical scientific revolution, we cannot take a single step forward. Today the problem of the integration of education with science and production is ever more prominently on the agenda. The intensive developments upon which our country and its economy have embarked in every sphere of life demand that our people be equal to the level of achievements of contemporary science, demand a creative and analytic mentality, so that we will be able to master our work with skill and speed in accordance with their specializations and professions.

Now school education, with all its rich experience, is able to better concentrate on this task. At the same time, schools must train citizens with a comprehensive communist upbringing, with broad scientific and cultural perspectives, able, and well-prepared for work in every field of socialist construction. In close connection with the major tasks of the age, there must be a correct selection of scientific data taught in schools, a drafting and revision of syllabi and textbooks, a wide and lively educational process, and a refinement of the process making teaching methods truly revolutionary. The duties of our schools today are integrated in a broad educational and cultural process taking place throughout our society. We are all learning in some way. Not only the younger generation, but adults, too, are learning. So we cannot do without permanent education, without an organic connection among schooling, education, qualification, requalification, and specialization. The awareness of our people, gained from school and life, is of value to socialism and to society, which is imbued with Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the teachings and experience of the party. Therefore, in all the educational work of school and society, in the entire network of mass culture and propaganda, in all the educational work of social organizations, including the party itself, priority must increasingly be given to the formation of active, healthy Marxist-Leninist convictions. This should remain a fundamental duty of our whole system of communist education, at all levels. Only on the basis of Marxist-Leninist convictions can lofty revolutionary ideals be born and flourish, alongside a powerful moral climate for labor, and healthy motives for study. On their basis alone can our new man be shaped and forged. The active and conscious builder of socialism is a man who is irreconcilable with everything alien and opposed to communist values.

It is not necessary for me to stress that the study and acquisition of Marxist ideology, this scientific and creative theory, should serve as a key for knowledge and guidance and work.

This ideology does not accept any kind of mechanical, passive or rote learning. This is true not only for school children and students, but all adult working people, including communists and cadres. The conscious acquisition of Marxist-Leninist theory demands deep thought, and a connection between theory and real life. We study Marxism-Leninsim to understand social phenomena correctly, and to penetrate to their core, to find solutions for new problems posed by today's social developments. Through Marxism, we can understand and correctly interpret political processes and the social and economic developments of the modern world. Marxism-Leninism is a revolutionary theory, with a creative vitality and an inexhaustible dialectic. Our consistent fidelity to Marxist-Leninist values and theory, and our conception of its creative study, are guiding principles for the work of schools too, for the comprehensive communist education our schools are giving the younger generation, and for the study and acquisition of Marxism-Leninism in the classroom.

At this celebration of the centenary of the first Albanian school in Korce, we are honored by the presence of Albanian-language teachers from abroad, researchers in Albanian studies, and our compatriots living overseas. Allow me to greet and thank them, in your name, for their friendship and the respect they have for our country, and for its language and culture. [applause]

On this notable day for all Albanians, we would have liked to have had among us representatives from Kosovo, whose people have given so much for schools in the Albanian language, and Albanian national culture. The pioneers and martyrs of Albanian education in Kosovo are an inseparable part of the history of Albanian culture. Their contribution to the progress of the Albanian language is a contribution to the progress of our nation, and its emancipation. Education, along with the entire process of the communist upbringing of the younger generation, is developing and progressing constantly. In this trust and conviction, let us all struggle to ensure that our schools stand firm as they have always done, powerful centers for patriotic and revolutionary education, citadels for the formation of our new man, physically healthy and spiritually rich, a personality equipped with knowledge and culture, an indomitable defender of the homeland and of the victories of socialism. Long live the centenary of the first Albanian school in Korce.

Happy 7 March, Teacher's Day, the people's festival of education and of our schools. Long live our AWP, the inspirer, organizer, and leader of all our victories.

SFRY Guests Not Present

AU050850 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 5 Mar 87

["Foreign Invitees Who Will Attend the Activities of the Centenary of the First Albanian School Arrive in Our Country" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 5 (ATA) -- The correspondent of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY was told at the Organizing Committee on the Celebration of the Centenary of the Opening of the First Albanian School that to attend the activities to be organized on this occasion in Korce on March 7, there have been invited different personalities of education and culture from some countries, as Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, (from the Albanian Language Chair at the Universities of Belgrade, Skopje, and Titograd, the chairman of Text Books and School Materials Establishment of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, from the University of Pristina and the Albanological Institute of Pristina) etc.

Likewise, there have been invited representatives from the International Organization, Science and Culture (UNESCO) as well as compatriots residing abroad.

Many of them have already arrived in Tirana. It was reported from Yugoslavia that none of those invited will take part.

LAW ON 1987 BUDGET OUTLINES INCOME, EXPENSES

AU251658 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Feb 87 pp 1,6

["Law on the 1987 State Plan"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution: On the proposal of the Council of Ministers;

The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

To approve the 1987 state budget presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as follows:

-- Income	9,350,000 leks
-- Expenditure	9,300,000 leks
-- Surplus	50,000,000 leks

Article 2

The overall income from the socialist economy in the 1987 state budget is set out at 9.009 billion leks.

Article 3

The overall income from the nonproductive sphere (scientific institutions, kindergartens, daycare centers, movie theaters, theaters, and so forth) and other income from the socialist sector in 1987 is set out at 341 million leks.

Article 4

The overall expenditure to finance the socialist economy, for the further development of industry, mining, geology, the energy sector, agriculture, transportation, the communal economy, and other branches of the economy is set out at 5,076 billion leks in the 1987 state budget, in addition to other expenditure to be met by the resources of the enterprises themselves.

Article 5

The overall expenditure to finance measures of a social and cultural nature (daycare centers, 8-year schools, lower vocational schools, general and vocational secondary schools, the university and other higher institutes, libraries, radio-television, theaters, kindergartens, hospitals, sanatoria, physical culture, pensions, children's allowances, and other social and cultural measures) is set out at 2.682 billion leks in the 1987 state budget.

Article 6

The sum of 1.055 billion leks is allocated for the country's defense in the 1987 state budget.

Article 7

The sum of 148 million leks is set out for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus in the 1987 state budget.

Article 8

The budget of the district people's councils for 1987 is approved at 4.1057 billion leks as follows, according to the districts:

1.	Berat District	202,300,000	leks
2.	Diber "	154,700,000	"
3.	Durres "	291,900,000	"
4.	Elbasan "	256,300,000	"
5.	Fier "	257,700,000	"
6.	Gramsh "	59,000,000	"
7.	Gjirokaster "	127,600,000	"
8.	Kolonje "	47,800,000	"
9.	Korce "	253,500,000	"
10.	Kruje "	117,000,000	"
11.	Kukes "	120,200,000	"
12.	Lezhe "	81,300,000	"
13.	Librazhd "	76,700,000	"
14.	Lushnje "	139,200,000	"
15.	Mat "	94,500,000	"
16.	Mirdite "	80,600,000	"
17.	Permet "	65,600,000	"
18.	Pogradec "	99,400,000	"
19.	Puke "	66,000,000	"
20.	Sarande "	147,700,000	"
21.	Skrapar "	73,100,000	"
22.	Shkoder "	291,500,000	"
23.	Tepelene "	78,600,000	"
24.	Tirana "	587,600,000	"
25.	Tropoje "	72,400,000	"
26.	Vlore "	263,500,000	"

Article 9

The final 1985 state budget is approved as follows:

-- Income	8,433,187,428.05	leks
-- Expenditure	8,415,547,503.70	"
-- Surplus	17,639,924.35	"

Article 10

The Council of Ministers is to work out the state budget income and expenditure according to the ministries, central institutions, and district people's councils and is to adopt measures for their implementation.

Article 11

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1987.

Tirana, 21 February 1987
Law No. 7107

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Repubic of Albania

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF IRAQ'S RAMADAN

Official Talks With Atanasov

AU061354 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Iraqi relations are undergoing an upgrade development which is in the interest of the two countries and the two peoples, of peace and security.

This conclusion was reached at the official talks between Mr Georgi Atanasov, cheirman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, who is visiting this country.

The talks stressed that bilateral relations are based on mutual advantage and that they are developing in the spirit of the accords reached between the leaders of the two states Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn. "The meeting between the first leaders of the two countries in 1980 placed bilateral relations on a firm basis, which, in spite of the vicissitudes of time, made it possible to promote a dynamic and wide scale interaction," Mr Georgi Atanasov said.

The talks paid special attention to the development of trade, economic and techno-scientific relations between the two countries and in this connection it was pointed out that the economies of Bulgaria and Iraq complement each other. The Bulgarian side confirmed its readiness to continue this country's participation in the construction of various projects on Iraqi territory and noted the possibilities for promoting countertrade.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan informed each other of the current tasks of the two countries. The head of the Bulgarian Government drew the attention of his guest to the restructuring taking place in this country, which is aimed at achieving a qualitatively new growth in all spheres of life. The Bulgarian prime minister laid emphasis on the structural reorganization of the economy, on the striving to introduce new technologies and on the changes in the management of the economy.

The two sides also discussed topical international issues. They voiced concern over the state of international affairs which deteriorated throught the fault of the most reactionary imperialist circles. Mr. Georgi Atanasov stressed the importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and pointed out that a historic chance to free mankind of nuclear weapons and to avert the threat of nuclear annihilation was missed in Reykjavik through the fault of the United States. The latest Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe reveals new possibilities on the road to disarmament, he said.

The talks analyzed the situation in the Middle East. The Bulgarian prime minister once again expressed Bulgaria's belief in the necessity to settle contradictory issues by peaceful means through political negotiations based on equal security and guaranteeing the interests of all interested sides. He said that the Iran-Iraq war contradicts the interests of the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr Georgi Atanasov dwelled on Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy in the Balkans and on the ideas for turning the Balkans into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons. He confirmed Bulgaria's readiness to normalize her relations with Turkey and for dialogue at all levels.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU062012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov met today in the Boyana Residence with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. The guest was briefed on Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the restructuring in all spheres of life, which has the goal of achieving qualitatively new growth as required by a decision of the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed our people's deep concern for the future of civilization and life on our planet, and stressed the need to wage with unfailing strength the fight to preserve peace, disarmament, and security.

Georgi Atanasov also participatd in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of Taha Yasin Ramadan. It was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Andrey Lukanov, and Grigor Stoichkov; Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and officials accompanying the Iraqi guest.

Baghdad INA on Meeting

JN061617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar (INA) -- Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkor met here today with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the RCC [Revolutionary Command Council] and first deputy prime minister. During the meeting, Ramadan conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Todor Zhivkov on bilateral cooperation. The message also touched on the pride which his excellency and the Iraqi people take in their developing relations with friendly Bulgaria. In addition, it affirms the Iraqi leadership's concern about strengthening and cultivating ties in all fields in the interests of both friendly peoples.

Ramadan briefed the Bulgarian chairman on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war. Ramadan reiterated the Iraqi leadership's eagerness to achieve peace, noting the five principles included in President Saddam Husayn's recent message to the Iranian rulers. These precepts are basic, just, and honorable tenets for an end to the war and a comprehensive peace.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister declared that the Iraqi Armed Forces' combat capability has doubled in terms of the number of fighters and modern weapons. Ramadan also noted that the Iranian's suffered hundreds of thousands of casualties in the battles east of Al-Basrah, thus affirming the collapse of their morale and failure to fulfill their aggressive ambitions before the Iraqi fighter's steadfastness and bravery.

The Bulgarian chairman asked Ramadan to pass along his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and the Bulgarian leadership's satisfaction with the path of friendship and cooperation. He also requested that Bulgaria's determination to redouble its cooperation with Iraq in all fields now and in the distant future be relayed as well.

Zhivkov expressed the Bulgarian state and party leadership's appreciation of Iraq's efforts for peace, reflecting a serious concern to end the war and achieve peace. He noted that his country will continue its positive efforts to end the war according to the principles of peace to which it adheres.

During the meeting they discussed ways of developing and expanding relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields.

Georgi Atanasov, Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman, and the Iraqi ambassador in Sofia were also present.

The Bulgarian State Council chairman hosted a luncheon in honor of the first deputy prime minister. It was attended by Georgi Atanasov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, senior Bulgarian officials, and members of the Iraqi delegation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived in Sofia yesterday heading a delegation on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov.

Speeches by Atanasov, Ramadan

AU062055 Sofia BTA in English 1936 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- The friendly relations between Bulgaria and Iraq will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and in the spirit of the agreements reached at summit level, Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, said today.

In a toast speech delivered at the official dinner in honour of Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime miniter of Iraq, the head of the Bulgarian Government said that the present complicated international situation requires a new approach to the solving of the international problems and new political thinking considering the interests of all states. "The concern for doing away with the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe motivates the large-scale initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the stands of the Non-aligned Movement," Mr Georgi Atanasov stressed. Serious and equitable dialogue and the efforts of all peace-loving forces are necessary in order to realize the possibilities for disarmament, he added. The speaker expressed support for the latest Soviet peace initiative directed towards eliminating medium range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As regards the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the Bulgarian prime minister said that it is equally harmful to both sides and that it cannot lead to the solving of the contradictory issues. "Only world imperialism benefits from it. This is why the conflict should be ceased as soon as possible. We are convinced that the solution of contradictory issues should be sought only be means of political negotiations," Mr. Georgi Atanasov stressed.

The head of the Bulgarian Government declared himself in support of the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and supported the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene an international conference on this issue.

In reply, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed the conviction that the exchange of visits by high-ranking officials from the two countries helps consolidate bilateral relations and open up new horizons before reciprocal cooperation.

The guest dwelt on the meeting points in the foreign policies of Iraq and Bulgaria. Both countries, he said, believe in peace and call for the elimination of the factors generating tensions and crises, for halting the arms race. Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan condemned the policy of hegemonism, terrorism and despoliation of the peoples' resources, racism and the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. "Guided by these principles, Iraq commends highly the positions of the free nations and, more specifically, the position of the Bulgarian people, who took the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle for regaining their legitimate rights, for establishing an independent homeland of their own and for self-determination.... Iraq believes that durable and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Zionist forces from the occupied Arab lands," the speaker said.

The Iraqi head of government declared himself in favour of a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Iran. Iran and Iraq, he said, should become positive factors in the search for security and stability in the region, and more particularly in the Persian Gulf area. International conflicts only serve the interests of imperialism and Zionism.

Ends Visit, Departs

AU071632 Sofia BTA in English 1354 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- The three-day official visit to Bulgaria of Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, passed in the spirit of friendship and sincere exchange of views. During today's concluding talks between the guest and his host Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, they expressed their common conviction that the visit undoubtedly contributes to the widening and deepening of the mutual relations, that it has been in the interest of the two countries and the two peoples, in the interest of peace and security.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan assessed highly his talk yesterday with Bulgaria's party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov, at which a wide range of questions of the bilateral cooperation was examined, as well as a nunber of questions of the international situation.

The Bulgaro-Iraqi Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation had a session in the framework of the visit. A protocol for its 18th session was signed today. It expresses the mutual desire for setting the cooperation on a long-term basis, for broadening of the barter, for an increase of the Bulgarian participation in the construction of projects in different branches of economy on the territory of Iraq, for development of the techno-scientific relations.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan left this country today. He was seen off by Mr Georgi Atanasov and other officials.

BTA COMMENTS ON ZHIVKOV PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU061245 Sofia BTA in English 1104 GMT 6 Mar 87

["Bulgaria on the Road of Restructuring" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA commentator Nelli Petrova) -- The report by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, read at the national session of the party, state and economic leadership held in Sofia on March 4, has been viewed by the Bulgarian public as a program for bringing about a revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of public life, a restructuring that would activate all economicand social levers in order to bring the country closer to its historical task: the construction of the advanced socialist society here.

The policy aimed at achieving a qualitatively new growth of the economy and the other spheres of life was developed by last year's 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. It was further elaborated upon and concretized by the December (1986) Plenum of the BCP CC which determined the new approaches to the setting of the plans for the country's economic and techno-scientific development in 1987 and during the entire five-year period (1986-1990).

In his report at the session, Mr Todor Zhivkov quoted a number of convincing arguments in support of the need to start a process of restructuring. Bulgaria has been developing steadily in the last several decades. This country's economic and scientific potential has been increased and most of the population's cardinal problems have been resolved. The quantitative growth and the realities of the world today, chief among them being the enormous acceleration of techno-scientific progress, have brought about the need to carry through a major restructuring both in the base and the superstructure of society. According to Mr Zhivkov, the purpose of this change is to create a whole complex of conditions (economic, social and intellectual) for realizing the nation's creative potential and for combining the achievements of science and technology with the advantages of socialism.

The restructuring that has been started with the setting up of the new production structures is doing away with the narrow sectoral approach and is broadening the socialist democracy. The restructuring process is also aimed at linking the people's interests with those of the self-managing enterprises and the new economic associations, the country's major economic groups, who are to cater for the accelerated development of new technology to the benefit of society in general. Within this complex of interrelations, it is the responsibilities that determine the extent of the rights and the material and manpower resources are united in a given field in order to achieve high efficiency of investment policies.

"Bulgaria has embarked on the road of restructuring because she has the resources to do so and because of her favorable historical environment -- the fraternal socialist community and the friendship with the Soviet Union," states Mr Zhivkov.

ARMY PAPER ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU070515 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Captain Ivan Genov: "Mikhail Gorbachev: 'The Party Will not Deviate From Its Adopted Course'"]

[Text] One year ago, at the end of February, the 27th CPSU Congress began its work and adopted decisions which were of historic importance for the Soviet nation's destiny. The forum of the Soviet Communists attracted the attention of the entire world because:

-- The 27th CPSU Congress took place at a crucial time in the development of the Soviet state and the world in general, and showed that the CPSU is consistently continuing the course of Great October, confidently marching along the Leninist path.

-- The congress adopted the general line of the party's domestic and foreign policy, the line of quickening the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace on earth which proved that the CPSU is capable of drawing lessons from the past to the greatest possible degree, deeply analyzing the past in a Leninist fasion, and planning a realistic and thoroughly analyzed program of action.

-- The congress showed that man is the decisive factor in implementing this program of restructuring, renewal, and acceleration, and that he can be activated only through a well analyzed economic strategy, a powerful social policy, and purposeful ideological-educational work done in inseparable unity.

-- The congress adopted documents that generated in themselves the basic factors in the country's life following the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which marked the start of profound change in Soviet society and active measures to perfect socialism.

-- The high forum of the Soviet Communists illustrated the fact that the CPSU is a party of social progress and peace and that, for it, there is no higher goal than preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe. In the spirit of Leninist traditions the congress also reviewed matters concerning construction of the Soviet military.

One year has passed since the congress. The Soviet people are justifiably proud of the great changes which they themselves witness and participate in. These changes are greeted with excitement and approval by all their friends throughout the world. These are changes which, reluctantly, are being admitted in the West as well. "The Soviet leadership," according to Andrew Goldberg, an expert in Soviet Affairs at the Washington Center for Strategic and International Studies, "is very enterprising, active, and innovative."

The results achieved were evaluated in a principled manner by the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which noted that on the basis of their scope and the work begun, which reflects the Soviet peoples' powerful support for the party's policy and course of restructuring, they are of a revolutionary nature. This is a direct continuation of the great deeds begun by the Leninist party in the days of October 70 years ago.

Simultaneously, one needs a realistic and sober evaluation of what has been done, because this is only the beginning of the difficult road toward implementing such very desirable goals. This is possible only by turning restructuring into an irreversible process conducted by the main participant - the people. "The tasks of restructuring," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, "the restructuring of socialist society, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, demilitarizing the world, and 'humanizing' international relations -- this is the backbone of the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress, confirmed and specified by the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum...The party will not deviate from the course that has been adopted."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 'OFFICIAL VISIT'

Welcomed by Chnoupek

LD071127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, arrived by air today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who had invited him to visit our country.

Honors War Dead

LD071612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the State Council and PRC foreign minister, has placed flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the national memorial on Prague's Zizkov Hill. He also used a bouquet of red flowers to honor the memory of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement.

Tours Historic Prague

LD071914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the State Council, and PRC minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Czechoslovakia by air today on an official visit, stopped at the old town hall in Prague this afternoon. The mayor, Frantisek Stafa, told him of our capital's history and contemporary life. He also expressed interest in developing friendly contacts between Prague and Beijing The Chinese guest was presented with the medal of the Prague National Committee and signed the visitor's book.

Wu Xueqian then toured the sights of Prague's historic district, and voiced his interest in the operation of the Prague metro.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD081013 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 7 [date as received] (CTK) -- Talks between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian were held today in a comradely, friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The two ministers stated that the three months which have elapsed since the visit of Minister Chnoupek to China were a period of concrete steps in the joint efforts made in the building of a world without the nuclear threat, to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world. In this connection both sides appreciated the significance of the January 1987 session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee which dealt with questions concerning socialist construction in all socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister informed his Chinese counterpart of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the questions of restructuring the economic mechanisms in the Czechoslovak society. He stressed the significance of the changes which are currently underway in the Soviet Union and which the Czechoslovak people and the party and state leadership fully support.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further said that Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation has been developing dynamically in all spheres and that the prepared visit of Czechoslovakia by acting General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Zhao Ziyang in the first half of this year. [sentence as received] He also highly appreciated the level of preparation of projects of expanded economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister also expressed support for the resumption of contacts between the two countries' parliaments and social organizations.

Speaking of foreign political questions, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the importance of the Soviet initiative regarding the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and a considerable reduction of their number in Asia. He pointed to the necessity to seek ways of solving regional problems. In this connection he expressed support for the policy of the Afghan Government aimed at national reconciliation. He also expressed support for the establishment of a dialogue between China and Vietnam on the question of Cambodia.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian informed the Czechoslovak foreign minister of the present stage of socialist construction in China.

He stressed the significance of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo session of January 1987 which laid down new guidelines of socialist construction in the country. He pointed to the economic reform in China and the process of democratization and the struggle against bourgeois liberalism by political means. He stressed the significance of education and ideological work for the achievement of desirable changes in the country. He said that the speeding up of the socio-economic development and the process of restructuring of society in China is a political question.

He further highly appreciated the level of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and expressed the conviction that the planned talks between Czechoslovak and Chinese representatives in the near future will contribute to their further intensification.

Minister Wu Xueqian said that the international situation remains very complicated and expressed support for the solution of all problems by peaceful means. He welcomed the Soviet proposal for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their considerable reduction in Asia and expressed the hope that a Soviet-U.S. agreement will be achieved in this respect.

Speaking of the situation in Asia and the Pacific, he condemned the dangerous military course of Japan, especially as regards the exceeded military budget of the country. He confirmed that peace and security in Asia and Europe are closely linked and in this connection pointed to the positive role played by the Soviet proposal for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their considerable reduction in Asia.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD081018 Prague CTK in English 0747 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave dinner here Saturday night in honour of visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Also present at the dinner were member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat Zdenek Horeni, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

On this occasion the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that Czechoslovak-Chinese talks confirmed fully the positive trend in strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation in the two countries' interest.

If mankind wants to enter the third millennium in peace and without a nuclear threat it must already now orientate on the systematic liquidation of the means of mass destruction.

The program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century declared by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986 shows a road towards this aim. The latest Soviet proposal for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their considerable reduction in Asia is an example of the irreversibility and dynamism of the new political thinking in international relations. The Czechoslovak people, the Czechoslovak Communist Party and state leadership welcome and support this new significant peace initiative of the Soviet Union, he added.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further stated that Czechoslolvakia and China take identical or close stands on the basic questions of the escalation of the nuclear amrs race and the maintenance of peace and security. He said tht Czechoslovakia and China have intensified their cooperation in the international arena, including the United Nations. Czechoslovakia especially appreciates China's statement that it will not use nuclear weapons as first, that it does not carry out nuclear tests and stands up against space militarization, that it supports the solution of disputes by political means.

Czechoslovakia is sincerely interested in peaceful relations not only in Europe but also in Asia and the Pacific, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. In this connection he pointed to the significance of a comprehensive conception of the strengthening of peace in Asia and the Pacific, as submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in July 1986. He appreciated China's efforts for the strengthening of peace, for a general ban on and liquidation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, for a considerable reduction of conventional weapons and the establishemnt of nuclear-free zones in the Pacific.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian described his visit to Czechoslovakia as another impulse for the development of Sino-Czechoslovak relations and expressed interest in their expansion and intensification.

He stressed that the development of those relations is beneficial for the socialist construction in both countries and is in harmony with the wishes and interests of the people of Czechoslovakia and China.

In the interest of socialist modernization, China needs stable and peaceful international atmosphere, he added.

He further stated that China supports independent and peaceful foreign policy in international relations and makes efforts aimed at the relaxation of tension, disarmament and international cooperation. China is ready to establish, maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries, he said. In their relations, all countries should observe the principles of peaceful coexistence, solve international disputes through negotiations and not by force or by threatening to use force. China is in favour of dialogue and against confrontation, it is in favour of true disarmament and against the arms race. All countries of the world, large and small, strong or weak can make their contribution to the maintenance of world peace, he said. In this connection the Chinese foreign minister highly appreciated the lasting efforts and the positive contribution of Czechoslovakia to the strengthening of peace.

HONECKER DISARMAMENT APPEAL TO KOHL DETAILED

LD071528 East Berlin International Service in German 1444 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn, 7 Mar ADN -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, gave Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, the Federal minister responsible for special tasks and head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, a personal letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday [5 March]. In the letter, Erich Honecker emphasizes his appeal, already expressed in a verbal message to Kohl, to support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. He stresses that this proposal offers a historic chance to solve the problem.

Referring to Kohl's letter of 29 October 1986, which voiced the Federal Government's paramount interest in an accord on medium-range missiles, Erich Honeceker points out that the resolution of this key nuclear disarmament question in Europe depends largely on the attitude of the European states, not least the FRG and GDR.

In view of the direct interest of the two German states in reaching an agreement, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council proposes that representatives of the two governments meet to exchange views on how the GDR and FRG can help take advantage of the opportunity provided by the new Soviet proposal. Erich Honecker's letter concludes by noting that this approach would strengthen the joint commitment made in the statement of 12 March 1985, which pledged to do everything possible to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather only peace.

AXEN'S TALKS WITH SPD'S SCHROEDER REPORTED

LD062040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Mar (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met at the premises of the Central Committee on Friday with Gerhard Schroeder, member of the SPD party executive and chairman of the SPD group in the Lower Saxony Diet. During an exchange of views on the international situation and the policies of both parties, the participants concurred in noting that the opportunties which emerged at Reykjavik must be taken advantage of completely and without delay. The Soviet party and state leadership initiative, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, to immediately conclude with the United States a separate agreement on the complete removal of medium-range missiles from Europe opens up a great opportunity for concluding practical accords on disarmament.

Hermann Axen emphasized that the message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl was guided by the mission of having the two German states contribute actively to freeing Europe from the nuclear burden.

Gerhard Schroeder said that Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiative and Erich Honecker's message to the Federal chancellor open the door to substantial negotiations for effective nuclear disarmament. The removal of medium-range missiles and subsequently of longer range operational-tactical missiles, together with implementing the SPD and SED's political initiative for creating a nuclear-free corridor, offers a real chance of making the European Continent nuclear-free.

Gerhard Schroeder emphasized that peace could be safeguarded neither through new weapons on earth nor in space, but only through worldwide arms limitation and disarmament. Therefore his party, too, on the basis of the concept of security partnership, is eager to keep space outside the arms race, to end the arms race on earth, and to have the world-political situation change again for the better.

The SED and SPD both advocate that the GDR and FRG, commensurate with their duty to peace, committedly work to ensure that the militarization of space is prevented, that all nuclear tests are stopped, that the SALT II and ABM treaties are honored, and that chemical weapons are banned worldwide. They urged that concrete steps be launched now to implement proposals developed by the SED and SPD for creating a chemical-free zone in Europe.

Hermann Axen and Gerhard Schroeder agreed to approach the development of relations between the GDR and FRG constructivly and to proceed in further shaping those ties from the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation contained in the Basic Treaty. Gerhard Schroeder in this connection advocated respect for GDR citizenship, fixing the border at the center of the River Elbe, and for disbanding the Central Registry in Salzgitter. As for marking the border at the center of the Elbe, relevant negotiations should be concluded without delay. This would undoubtedly promote further normalization between the two German states in the interest of their peoples.

The talk, which took place in an open, constructive, and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Dr Heinz Thoermer, personal assistant to Gerhard Schroeder.

On the same day Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner for Gerhard Schroeder. In the course of his stay Gerhard Schroeder gave a lecture to scientists at the International Politics and Economics Institute of the GDR.

RETIRED INTELLIGENCE CHIEF WOLF REPORTED 'FIT'

DW091030 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Mar 87 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Wolf's Memoirs?"]

[Text] Markus Wolf, the former GDR espionage chief and deputy minister of state security, who quit "active service in the ministry at his own request," appeared last week in East Berlin for the first time in public as a pensioner. On Tuesday [3 March], accompanied by a female, he attended an Udo Juergens concert in Friedrichstadt-Palast. The 64-year old, of whom no photograph existed for decades, willingly allowed himself to be photographed in the lobby drinking champagne. The appearance of a suntanned Wolf, who looked physically fit, disproves Western intelligence services' reports that "Misha" had retired for health reasons. In fact, he resigned out of irritation that Erich Honecker did not want to make him the successor to Minister [for State Security] Erich Mielke. In Friedrichstadt-Palast, the former agent chief encouraged speculation that he was writing his memoirs. Wolf said to a West German journalist: "It is a rumor I neither confirm nor deny."

HONECKER DELIVERS SPEECH ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD081829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at an 8 March reception for participants in the 12th Congress of the Democratic Women's League of Germany in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 8 March (ADN) -- It is with great pleasure that I welcome you at this festive reception. Allow me to express to you and to all the women and girls of our country the most cordial congratulations of our party's Central Committee on International Women's Day. Many of you have been honored today with the Clara Zetkin Medal and other awards. Our special greetings and thanks go out to you.

Our country is rich in deeds of labor and rich in happiness. Today is one of our most beautiful days, and it also brings us together for this ceremony. Basically, we are a community, a community of women and men, who have both feet planted firmly on the ground and are working together in a purposeful way to shape the world of tomorrow.

The 12th Congress of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) has demonstrated what women and girls of all classes and strata are capable of. It was a reflection of the democratic, committed involvement of women in the all-round strengthening of our GDR and in the maintenance of peace. It also gave a new impetus to this broad, creative role. We wish to offer our most cordial congratulations to the DFD and its chairwoman on this.

Nearly a year after the 11th SED Congress, we are able to draw up a positive balance sheet of our joint work for the people's well-being. Women have an important share in this accomplishment. Some 91.3 percent of our women and girls of working age are employed, have solid vocational training, are learning or studying, and are at work in all spheres of society.

Their self-confidence and trust in their own strength, as well as their activities in all areas of our socialist society, are greatly responsible for the continued improvement of working and living conditions in our Republic. This, together with the activity of men and the younger generation, justifies our statement that our people are industrious and talented. They are in a position to fulfill all the tasks decided on by the 11th party congress, which have also been set out in our party's program for shaping the developed socialist society.

As shown by the report on the results of the national economy for February, there was considerable progress once again. This benefits the realization of our course, which calls for the unity of economic and social policy. Most impressive here was the increase in labor productivity, for we know from Lenin that labor productivity is in the final analysis the most important element for the victory of the new social order. Compared with the same period last year, industrial labor productivity rose by 9.3 percent in February. The plan of industrial goods production was exceeded with DM346 million. The plan for net production was also fulfilled. Here a growth rate of 9 percent was achieved.

In agriculture sales to the state, the sale of slaughter cattle was exceeded by 16,600 metric tons; the figure for eggs is 26 million. Through the building and modernization of nearly 28,000 homes, housing conditions improved for an additional 84,000 citizens. The net income of the population rose by 3.5 percent.

These results are all the more important since the extreme weather conditions in the first months of the new year posed many a difficult problem for us. However, as shown by the figures, the obstacles were overcome through outstanding diligence in industry, and above all in the coal and energy sectors, as well as in construction and transportation, agriculture, retail trade, and many others. You, dear women, have made a great contribution to fulfilling the plan and to keeping public life going. For that, please accept our heartfelt thanks.

In the practical realization of the equality of men and women, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the inspired founders of scientific socialism, saw a fundamental component of the new socialist society. It corresponds to the essense of revolutionary liberation and construction in our republic, which, under the leadership of the working class, is being carried out to shape the life of the people in freedom, democracy, and human dignity. This path has been adopted by us in the GDR together with the friendly parties. During nearly 4 decades in which the first socialist state of workers and peasants has existed on German soil, the situation of women has fundamentally changed, as everyone can see today. This is, whatever may remain to be done, a great and valuable achievement which we shall never forgo.

The life of our people has become richer and more beautiful. From the start, we were guided by the idea that the united revolutionary party of the working class, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, is there for the people and not vice versa. The party is one part of the working people in towns and villages. It is its revolutionary vanguard and its members have but one privilege, which consists of serving the people's prosperity.

With the realization of the 11th party congress, resolutions on the further shaping of the advanced socialist society to the year 1990, even to the year 2000, we shall be able to build on the active help of women. We greatly appreciate the energy with which women are facing the demands that derive from the dynamism of the national economy and from rapid scientific-technological progress. In particular, I am thinking of the steadily broader application of key technologies and the commensurate change in the content of labor. Many women devote special attention, above all, to their further education. That is, as everyone knows, often easier said than done, for it entails much for families. As such, it is to be appreciated all the more.

We shall, as before, keep an eye on the support and promotion of women as a priority task. We want clear-thinking, circumspect, energetic women, imbued with the revolutionary ideals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, to take on more responsible functions than before in the party and state, namely from the grassroots to the top.

This is essential, since we are consistently continuing the course of unifying economic and social policy; since we intend to continue, not only through the general development of the national economy, but especially through tackling the more advanced technologies, a social policy that will benefit, to an increasing extent, women and their families. Apart from the various social measures that have already been implemented since the 11th party congress. I wish to mention that the planned marked increase in child benefits, for which we provide a total of DM 2,000 million per annum, will come into force on 1 May 1987.

In today's turbulent world, it is becoming increasingly clear that the most burning of all issues is the preservation of peace and a ban on the danger of a nuclear inferno. Peace on earth and peace in space -- that regardless of existing dangers, common sense will finally prevail. The madness of the arms race on earth and its expansion into space will be stopped. [paragraph continues]

Not through the stockpiling of arms or confrontation will the peoples gain, but through disarmament, detente, and cooperation. The Reykjavik meeting put concrete agreements within reach on the package of issues involving offensive strategic arms, medium-range missiles, space weapons, and nuclear tests. However, as is known, the breakthrough to a substantial reduction in the threat of nuclear war was not achieved. Now, matters are again moving, and this chance is opening up.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, which calls for the removal of medium-range weapons in Europe from the package of disarmament questions negotiated in Geneva and the immediate conclusion of a separate agreement on this, is setting the pace. We expressed our full support for the new, significant initiative of the Soviet Union as soon as it became known. At the same time we have, commensurate with the statement given by me, affirmed the consent of our party and state leadership with the USSR, that immediately after such an agreement is signed, operational-tactical missiles of longer range, which were stationed in response to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, will be withdrawn from the GDR. The objective of a nuclear-free Europe, for which we have always worked, is real. The removal of medium-range missiles from our continent would be a first, important step toward this. Furthermore, there would then be no need for the deployment of shorter-range operational-tactical missiles, and that problem could be solved through negotiations. In short, the safeguarding of peace is served not only with rhetoric, but above all with deeds. It is for that reason that we support the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe.

In my message to Federal Chancellor Kohl, I hailed the significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative for a world without nuclear weapons and expressed hope that the FRG would support the realization of these proposals. That would have a beneficial effect on the safeguarding of peace and the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The new Soviet initiative, which has met with a positive response around the world, encourages all who sincerely want peace and who let reason, realism, and a sense of responsibility prevail. The results of Reykjavik must not be lost; they must not fall victim to the U.S. "Star Wars" program. They must be taken up and developed. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact are prepared for radical disarmament measures in the nuclear as well as conventional sector according to the principle of equality and mutual security.

The fight for mankind's future without war and destruction, for a nuclear-free world, is joined worthily by the peace rallies that are taking place again in the GDR to mark International Women's Day. I was told before the start of our festive meeting that by 1300 today, 3,883 women's peace rallies had been held, which were attended by over 930,000 women. This is an immense matter. The rallies are continuing. They are showing again and again that women, in the fight for peace and the development of socialist society, are always found in the front line of the Republic. May it succeed -- and it must succeed -- for the women and men of this world, for mothers and fathers, children and grandchildren to live in peace forever. For that we work and fight; for that we strengthen through out daily work our socialist GDR in the firm militant bond with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN INDOCHINA

For reportage on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's current official visit to Indochina, see the Cambodia and Vietnam sections of the 9 March Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HORN DISCUSSES CSCE, NATIONAL MINORITIES

LD082205 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- Sunday evening, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, gave an interview to Janos Hajdu, editor-in-chief of "A HET" (THE WEEK), the political magazine of the Hungarian television.

Question: The Vienna follow-up conference belonging to the CSCE process has gained an impetus. It aroused public interest both in Hungary and abroad that this week the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic joined the Yugoslav and Canadian initiatives aimed at improving the situation of national minorities or, in the case of settled conditions, preserving achievements. What induced our government to take a step of that kind?

Answer: Our government was motivated by two factors. Firstly, it fits into the new international mentality if we try to overcome inflexibility and restrictions that exist between the different groups of countries, and to become the co-author of proposals that are in keeping with our conceptions and endeavours, so we can contribute to the success of the whole Helsinki process, including the current Vienna conference. I must add here that it also indicates the new way of thinking that the Soviet delegation proposed to hold the conference on the delicate issue of human righs in Moscow. All of us hope that in Vienna the Western delegates will support that Soviet proposal, all the more so, as the organization of a conference of that kind can be in interrelationship with the highly important processes that have unfolded in the Soviet Union.

Secondly, both the Yugoslav and the Canadian proposals fully comply with our endeavours from the point of view of ensuring and further strengthening the equlaity of national minorities.

What are these proposals all about? First of all they suggest that the states should take further measures in the cultural and other fields, for instance in connection with the fostering of language. They also propose further measures to ensure undisturbed and lively relations between the national minorities and the nation speaking the same language, including the provision of a normal degree of information.

Furthermore, we are co-authors of another proposal for passing a decision in Vienna on popularizing and promoting less known languages and literature.

Question: For almost seventy years now, more than a third of Hungarian-speaking people have lived beyond the boundaries of Hungary, geographically outside the Tiranon borders. Over the last forty years, the neighbouring socialist countries advanced on an identical or similar road as Hungary. Still, people see that the situation of the Hungarian national minority is settled and the treatment is fair in certain places, and their fate is rather troublesome in other places. What does our government expect from the Vienna initiative?

Answer: Over the past decades, and mainly under socialist conditions, a lot has been done to improve the situation of national minorities. All this complied with the radical changes that have taken place in society as a whole. At the same time one must be aware that socialist ownership and socialist power relations alone do not guarantee that all issues and problems are settled once and for all in each field of society, including the situation, development and existence of national minorities. [paragraph continues]

It is our firm conviction and it is also reflected by our policy that unceasing efforts are required to improve the situation of national minorities. If a socialist country faces problems in any field of social life, first of all in economy, it makes an inevitable impact on the situation of national minorities. Perhaps an even greater impact than on the other parts of society.

It is not a completed issue or a kind of automatims at all. It is a permanent task for a long period of time, as we are in the initial phase of socialist building itself. How can the provisions, recommendations and principles of the Helsinki Final Act contribute to this process? They can make a great contribution as the 35 signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act assumed the obligation of making every effort to guarantee the equal rights of national minorities and to promte their close, undisturbed and lively relations with the nations speaking the same language. In this sense the Helsinki Final Act imposes a kind of political and moral obligation on each signatory state. From this aspect all things that have taken place or will take place in Vienna are closely connected with the topic, the internal situation of the various countries.

Question: Our fellow citizens who follow the efforts of the Foreign Ministry with attention and make a responsible approach to these issues have noticed that our endeavours aimed at enforcing our interests were regarded at other places as an attempt at interference and even as an attempt to revise borders.

Answer: This is a particularly delicate issue. First of all it must be clarified what possibilities and rights do countries have to deal with the situation of national minorities living outside its boundaries. As for us, we follow the fate of Hungarians living in the world with great attention, which holds particularly true for the situation of Hungarians living in our neighbourhood as they do not number tens or hundreds of thousands, but millions.

It occurs in everyday life even in the socialist world that the majority seeks to assimilate the national minorities in a forceful way. As in this corner of Europe there are practically no ethnic boundaries, it is particularly important for inter-state relations that such endeavours be prevented by the factors of power.

In my view it reflects the quality of relations and cooperation how, on the one hand, the equal rights of national minorities are guaranteed, and, on the other hand, to what extend the conditions indispensable for relations between national minorities living in our country or in the neighboring countries and the nations speaking the same languages are available.

Question: What can the Hungarian Government do and achieve in this respect and, let us be open about it, what can it not do?

Answer: We always call attention to the emergence of problems and difficulties in the situation of national minorities living beyond our borders. I think we have both the possibility and the right to do so. For we cannot speak of the fruitful and genuinely friendly relations of two neighbouring socialist countries if there are problems in connection with the national minorities. But if we call attention to something, it does not mean that we want to infere in the internal affairs of that neighbouring country. And what is more, we cannot and do not want to take measures instead of the state and political organs of that neighbouring socialist country. At the same time, definitely have a right to call attention to what we consider unacceptable.

Question: I think that we, Hungarians, are obliged by history, and also interested in analysing these set of issues in the light of all favourable and bad experiences of the said decades, and the truth is there were more painful experiences that were accompanied by grave consequences than favourable ones.

Answer: There are some who interpret our calling attentin to something as an effort to revise borders and even gain territories. This is absurd. Not only because today the borders in Europe, including this region cannot be changed but also because of what is our very consistent stand, that we have drawn conclusions from historical experiences. I would only reall the many tragic events that have occurred in connection with this topic, mainly before the Second World War. It was precisely on the pretext of the Sudeten issue that the Hitlerite Germany occupied Czechoslovakia. It also was a part of that process that Horthy's Hungary gained territories at the expense of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania, and, last but not least, that royal Romania continued its efforts to gain territories, which it had begun after the First World War, at the expense of the Soviet Union. It is evident for all sober-minded people that the necessary conclusions had to be drawn from these tragic events. As far as the Hungarian People's Republic is concerned, our position is unambiguous, principled and clear. On this score, permit me to quote Janos Kadar's speech delivered on the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975: "In this century, following the useless sacrifices of the First World War, the territory of vanquished Hungary was reduced to one-third of what it had been, in the Second World War her rulers were responsible for bleeding her dry on the side of evil forces, causing the loss of 8 per cent of the adult population and reducing the country to ruins. We have learnt the lesson of our history. It will be evident to all that for the Socialist Hungarian People's Republic the peace, security, friendship and cooperation of the European peoples are not just empty words but a long-term policy founded on firm principles and solid historical experiences and expressing the vital interests of the Hungarian people."

I think that even today, our position could not be formulated more clearly. I would add that we represent that position both in our bilateral relations and at international forums. Our representatives do not attack any country either in Vienna or elsewhere, they do not incite against anyone but, in keeping with our principled stance and practice, do everything they can so that the issues of national minorities be settled in compliance with the Helsinki Final Act.

Reporter: We hope that this attitude of ours will yield the success, if not in the immediate future but in the long run, that every policy based upon fair moral foundations deserves.

Horn: I am confident it will.

Conference on German Minority

LD061843 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- The Budapest conference held on the 300th anniversary of the settlement in Hungary of large German communities came to an end on Friday. At the two-day conference historians of Hungary, the GDR, the FRG and Austria, and representatives of the German minority and of state and social organizations delivered papers on the history of Germans in Hungary, and their role in the economic development and social progress of the country. They analysed the social processes and state decisions that influenced the life and relationship of Hungarians and Germans over the past centuries.

It was emphasized that knowledge of the past enhanced the self-awareness of the German minority. Their ancestors who settled in Hungary could not have a strong national consciousness as the united German state was only established centuries later. The German communities were rather isolated from one another and lived in various regions of the country. Their fate has been connected with that of Hungarians and they regard Hungary as their fatherland. It is important that the majority nation should create the institutional system for the minority to foster its mother tongue, culture, and traditions, and should provide for the material and personal conditions of exercising minority rights. It is equally important, however, that the minority should step up efforts in the interest of its existence, survival and the fostering of its native language.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD062158 Budapest MTI in English 2035 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- A series of talks held by Hungarian and Soviet industrial experts on the establishment of joint ventures ended in Budapest on Friday. The Soviet delegation including managers of 36 large-scale companies was headed by Yuriy Konishev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Machine Engineering. After the talks 12 inter-company agreements were signed on the setting up of joint technical and scientific collectives, direct cooperation in production, and the establishment of joint designing offices and groups, and joint ventures engaged in the development and manufacture of nuclear power plant equipment, lamp-making machinery, light and chemical industrial technologies and manufactured goods.

State Secretary of Industry Imre Szabo told MTI that the governments of the two countries had advocated direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet companies also previously. As bilateral trade turnover can no longer be considerably expanded through the traditional methods, productive companies should establish as many direct cooperation links as possible. Comprehensive inter-company links include joint R&D by institutes and designing companies, direct cooperation in manufacture and the establishment of joint ventures in which other partners, both socialist and capitalist firms, can also be involved. Participation in the use and reconstruction of one another's productive capacities is another new line of cooperation. Progress in that field has accelerated over the recent months. The planning organs of the two countries have recently concluded their talks on the coordination of the joint expansion of productive capacities, and the mutual exploitation of existing ones. Most recently prominent Soviet economists paid a visit to Hungary and discussed the theoretical issues of cooperation. The recent series of talks also belonged to that line.

On the Hungarian side, the current agreements have been concluded by the April 4 engineering works, Ganz-Mavag, Tungsram Ltd, the engineering company for air conditioning, the Budapest homebuilding company, the Bekescsaba farm machinery company, the light industry machine building company, Chemimash, the Hungarian viscose factory, Forte, and the Pest County plastics company.

TU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURES

LD062340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions Presidium believes trade unions should protect the rights of workers subject to reassignment in a responsible and careful manner. [paragraph continues]

Discussing the liquidation procedures, the body urged managers to inform workers about the situation of the enterprise more consistently and regularly than in the past. They added that precise information must be demanded, in particular in places where decisions on production affect the fate of many workers.

At enterprises facing economic difficulties, the local trade unions must support solutions that make it possible to avoid bankruptcy. A lively debate arose in the Presidium session over the circumstances under which the trade unions should initiate the rescue of financially troubled enterprises. It was finally accepted that this should be recommended when the closure of a factory would create serious employment problems in the area concerned. When it is unavoidable that an enterprise be liquidated, the workers must be informed immediately of the decision, and they must be helped to find other employment.

Tibor Barangyai, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, called attention to the need to subsidize institutional retraining, because enterprises have insufficient funds for this. Those workers who, because of their age or health, cannot learn a new trade, must be allowed to retire with an age allowance.

REUTER REPORT ON SEOUL OLYMPICS DENIED

LD061742 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- The spokesman for the Hungarian Olympic Committee said that the news item of March 5 of REUTER stating that the Hungarian sports management has assured Yi Se-Ki, minister of sports of South Korea, that no East European state is going to boycott the Seoul Olympic Games, is unfounded. The Hungarian Olympic Committee told the press that the South Korean minister of sports held talks in Budapest with Gabor Deak, president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, on March 2. There were no issues related to the Olympic participation of other socialist countries on the agenda.

CZINEGE RETURNS FROM TOUR OF INDOCHINA

LD071652 Budapest MIT in English 1530 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI) -- Lajos Czinege, Hungarian deputy prime minister, returned from a Southeast Asian tour on Saturday. The Hungarian politician paid visits to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam where he attended the sessions of the committees for bilateral economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the capacity of co-chairman.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES POLICY ON VISAS, TRAVEL

LD061741 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- Visas should be issued at shorter notice, and red-tape from private and business trips eliminated, Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation, suggested at the Vienna follow-up conference Friday. [paragraph continues]

The ambassador told the plenary session: Whilst in 1975 9.5 million foreigners came to see Hungary, last year they numbered 16 million with 6 million Hungarians travelling abroad. Easing border transit in both direction is an issue of the day. That is why Hungarian embassies issue visas within 24 hours, and border authorities immediately, and visas valid for a year and for several entries have also been made available. The Hungarian side suggested that obligatory visa procedures should be abolished but only Finland, Austria, Sweden and Malta have accepted the initiatives.

Travels of Hungarian citizens are regulated by public, systematically revised and sophisticated rules. Regretfully it is the financial position of the country which puts some restrictions to travelling, the head of the delegation pointed out. Andre Erdos proposed that there should be a time limit ranging from a day to a week for issuing visas, and visa applications for humanitarian reasons should be considered in a positive way and, if refused first time, reconsidered.

BRIEFS

METALLURGY AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Budapest, March 3 (MTI) -- The Lenin Metallurgical Works of Diosgyor and the Dneprospetstal factory of Zaporozhye have concluded a production and technical-scientific cooperation agreement for the implementation of tasks posed by the complex programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and, to this end, for the intensification of bilateral relations. Development and updating of quality steel production is a priority aim for both companies. The agreement provides for mutual assistance in commissioning new machinery and adopting modern technologies. Cooperation covers research and development work and the exchange of technical-scientific documentation and model pieces. Experts from Diosgyor and Zaporozhye are to go on study trips to each other's factories. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0748 GMT 3 Mar 87 LD]

BRIDGE TO USSR CLOSED -- MTI -- The Tisza Bridge in Zahony, which carries road traffic between Hungary and the USSR, will be rebuilt by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Highway Construction. The border crossing station will reportedly be closed at the end of March through, possibly, the end of August. Road traffic to the USSR will be redirected through the CSSR. The closure will not affect passenger and freight transportation by rail. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Mar 87 p 9 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- A delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Federation led by Cherendorzhin Narangerel, Central Committee first secretary, left Hungary on 28 February. The delegation held talks with the Hungarian KISZ delegation led by Csaba Hamori, KISZ Central Committee first secretary, on the development of relations and current issues in the international youth movement. The delegation was received by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and State Secretary Gabor Deak, chairman of the National Youth and Sports Office. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

DEFENSE DELEGATION VISITS POLAND -- A delegation of the Hungarian Defense Association led by Major General Gyorgy Keri, secretary general of the association, paid a visit to exchange views with its Polish counterpart from 23 to 28 February. The delegation has returned to Budapest. The heads of the two bodies discussed the experiences gained from their cooperation so far and coordinated joint tasks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Mar 87 p 8 AU]

SOLIDARITY LEADERS ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL ACTIONS

Six Members Arrested

LD061051 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Six members of the regional leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union were arrested in a private apartment yesterday. Former Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron said in Warsaw today that all six belong to the "Provisional Council of Solidarity of Central and Eastern Poland." Police searched the homes of at least three of the six early this morning, he said.

Up to midday today none of the six had been released. In Poland the police can hold any person for up to 48 hours without a court decision. Since September, there have been no political prisoners. Opposition figures accused of illegal actions are, in accordance with a law passed in October, usually brought before a disciplinary court where heavy fines are imposed.

Five Members Fined

AU071924 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 7 (AFP) -- Five members of the Lublin regional committee of the banned Solidarity union movement were Saturday ordered to pay heavy fines by a court in the town after being found guilty of "activities likely to disturb public order," opposition leader Jacek Kuron said here.

Mr. Kuron, founder member of the underground Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), said the six-member committee were arrested Thursday while meeting at an apartment in the south east town. Police later raided three of their homes.

He said that Zygmunt Lupina, Wladyslaw Blajerski, Stanislaw Weglarz and Adam Kozaczynski were fined 50,000 zlotys (about 200 dollars) and Danuta Winiarska 40,000 zlotys (about 160 dollars). The sixth member of the Solidarity committee, Wieslaw Lipko, was reported to have been taken to hospital by police suffering from heart troubles.

The committee started openly meeting after the Polish government's amnesty last September, but was still considered "illegal" by Lublin authorities.

SUSPENSIONS FOLLOW MINING ACCIDENT INQUIRY

LD071558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The commission set up to investigate the causes and circumstances of the accident at Myslowice Colliery on 4 February, which killed 18 miners, has finished its work. In connection with the irregularities found, the District Mining Board in Katowice has suspended eight members of the colliery's management and supervisory staff, at the same time sending the case against these persons into disciplinary proceedings.

Nine other supervisory staff and three manual workers are the subject of disciplinary proceedings. At a meeting of the Collegium of the Ministry of Mining and Power, cadre decisions were made today regarding members of the Myslowice Colliery management and employees of the technical staff of the Katowice Coal Mining Fraternity. The minister of mining and power has recalled the director of Myslowice Colliery from his post.

PRON'S JASKIERNIA DISCUSSES MOVEMENT'S ROLE

AU090817 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27 Feb - 1 Mar 87 p 3

[Interview with PRON General Secretary Jerzy Jaaskiernia by Zbigniew Pawlowski and Henryk Urbanowski: "The Crucible" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondents] Why did PRON remain silent when protestors outside the "Siechnice" steelworks in Wroclaw were arrested? After all, something morally ambiguous took place. These people made a sacrifice and were punished. A few days later the people's council in Wroclaw approved the closure of the steelworks, which was doing so much harm to the environment.

[Jaskiernia] As far as I know, PRON activists in Wroclaw were also campaigning for its closure.

[Correspondents] It is not the question of the steelworks we are concerned about, but the arrests themselves due to the absence of an official agreement to a demonstration for a just cause.

[Jaskiernia] Observance of the law is a fundamental issue for law and order in any country. PRON is consistently striving to strengthen law and order as condition for the achievement of socialist democracy. We propose new solutions when there is a justifiable need to change existing laws. However, as long as a certain law is in force it must be observed in keeping with the old saying "dura lex sed lex." An attitude of tolerance toward violations of the law -- even under the pretext of "justice" -- would open the way to a form of legal voluntarism that would have a deterimental effect on the sense of legal certainty. As a result, it would also pose a serious danger to the protection of civil rights and freedoms. There is also another problem. We have seen the emergence of a stereotypical view, according to which the National Council should take a position on every question that is out of the ordinary. However, it would be difficult for us to take up every issue of this kind. Thousands of minor conflicts occur in Poland each day, and some can suddenly become well known. However, there are matters that, by virtue of their serious implications, must be dealt with by the National Council. We have never avoided such issues.

[Correspondents] Could you give us some examples?

[Jaskiernia] There was an exchange of letters between our chairman, Jan Dobraczynski, and Premier Zbigniew Messner on the question of coal supplies to the countryside and on the issue of religious education in schools. These letters were published in the weekly "ORDRODZENIE" and in certain other magazines. And what about our initiative on the amnesty? We have also taken a position on the subject of amendments to the law on higher education, the new penal policy, the passport policy, and changes in laws pertaining to the second stage of the economic reform. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, the Social Intervention Commission attached to the PRON National Council has intervened in thousands of cases, some of which were far more complicated than the one you mentioned. This does not mean that PRON should be the only body to take a position on these conflicts.

[Correspondents] We were treating the issue (that is, the attitude toward the Wroclaw arrests) as an illustration of PRON's position in society. This is tied to the next question, which is of a more general nature: What practical problems are engendered by the fact that the national rebirth movement occupies a position midway between the authorities, which frequently make unpopular decisions, and a society that might feel differently?

[Jaskiernia] This is one of our key problems. It is connected with the role of the signatories of the 20 July 1982 PRON declaration, that is, the PZPR, the ZSL, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union. Thus, PRON serves two functions -- among the functions it performs -- that, under certain circumstances, can and do result in collisions, although this does not have to be the case. On one hand, PRON is a forum for cooperation between the political forces governing our country and on the other, a channel for the expression of public opinion. Thus, PRON cannot behave like the opposition, as the political forces that form the official system established the movement and are, in part, cocreating it. I say in part because our movement has many members who do not belong to political parties or to social and religious associations. [passage omitted]

[Correspondents] The second congress will take place quite soon, yet certain decisions made at the first have yet to be implemented. We are thinking of the institution of the spokesman for civil rights and the law on social consultations and referendums. Why is this so? The shortest period of time for the passage of a law in our country is 3 months, and it is hard to imagine us being able to say in May that these two matters have been settled. Yet I remember that you were questioned on these points by POLITYKA journalists as far back as 1984 and you were full of optimism.

[Jaskiernia] Today I would not hesitate to say that the creation of a spokesman for such rights in Poland is one of the most difficult legislative solutions we have had to deal with in the last 20 years. The range of opinions that emerged during the course of consultations was so great that the draft law must be prepared and drawn up in an exceptionally thorough way. However, everything indicates that the bill will be submitted for consideration by the Sejm before the second congress and the legislative process will begin. As for the question of consultations and referendums, I think it will be possible to deal with the matter even more rapidly, and we will probably have a law ready before the congress. The Central Committee Politburo has expressed support for our position and that of the PZPR Deputies Club on this issue. The Politburo has also responded positively to the proposal that a draft law be presented to the Sejm as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

JARUKZELSKI ADDRESSES NOWE DROGI EDITORIAL STAFF

AU050956 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 25 February PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski met with the editorial staff of NOWE DROGI to mark the 40th anniversary of this theoretical and political organ of the party. [paragraph continues]

Chief Editor Stanislaw Wronski reported on the activities of the monthly and on its plan for implementing the 10th Congress resolutions.

The meeting's participants stressed the role of party periodicals in discussing theoretical and practical questions in socialist construction and in promoting Marxist-Leninist thought.

Congratulating the editorial staff on the anniversary, W. Jaruzelski emphasized the need to maintain high ideological and intellectual standards and to publish profound articles in language that is both fresh and understandable. He discussed the tasks of the party and its propaganda in developing the people's socialist awareness. In addition, he drew attention to new problems created by the challenge of the present times, with emphasis on the need for creative and bold treatment of issues brought up by life. He said that this also involves efforts to uncover contradictions in social development, to analyze and explain their nature, and to search for ways to solve them.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that we have found ourselves in a period characterized by efforts to intensify socialist democracy. Socialist democracy possesses a strong structure but one that is not always exploited to the full. The goal of these efforts is to bolster the feelings of the workers and of society that they participate in managing the country.

The meeting was also used to examine the acceleration of socialism's development processes and its transformations, which call for novel theoretical ideas. This acceleration stems from the 10th Congress resolution and the party program. The meeting's participants agreed that NOWE DROGI should be an important platform for a process of acceleration that is ideologically inspiring.

Central Committee Secretaries Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, as well as Jozef Barecki, head of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, were also present.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS RESISTANCE TO CHANGES

AU041941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 87 p 5

[Jan Wawrzyniak article: "Disputes About Today and Tomorrow -- New Forms and Old Forms"]

[Excerpts] I would like to devote some attention to the changes that have occurred in the past few years and continue to take place. The speed, intensity, and consistency of these changes are without precedent in postwar Poland. However, I think this process of change has not been properly reflected by journalism. [passage omitted]

Segments of our society doubt and question the changes in our political system and the new institutions hitherto unknown in the socialist system. (In my view the Consultative Council is one such institution.) These doubts and questions continue to to be expressed like this: Are such changes admissible in the socialist state? Is there any place for them in the socialist political system? These questions arise from the thesis that the governmental system in socialist states was created once and for all, and that every departure from this system should be regarded as a threat to the political nature of the state. But is it really true that a model of the socialist political system exists for which every state should strive? [paragraph continues]

There is nothing of the kind. On the other hand, various people (especially Lenin) have often stressed that the specific shape of those institutions that assist in the process of socialist transformation be consistent with the conditions specific to the time and place under which this development occurs. Taking this into account, the party, as a force that initiates and organizes revolution, should see to it that the political system ensures workers the broadest opportunities to participate in government and public life and meets the political needs of individual citizens and the people as a whole. The party should also guarantee that the political system ensures the effective functioning of society, the state, and the economy. How these goals are to be attained and what the institutional form of this implementation should be are really secondary issues. These issues may, and mostly do, acquire primary importance for those people bound up with given structures or institutions, who are used to them, and who obtain certain personal benefits from them. It is precisely such people who, when other methods of defending obsolete structures fail, resort to the bugbear that was still so reliable not so long ago -- to the slogan that brands new changes as deviation from principles and from lofty political ideals! However, it is most often the attitude of the defenders of the old structures and old methods that is deviation. [passage omitted]

We are only at the beginning of the new road, for although there are many opportunities to stimulate the social militancy of those professing very different views, we can still note many passive attitudes full of reserve and mistrust. Why is this so? It seems that it is difficult to overcome in a short time the prejudices and habits that took years to consolidate. [passage omitted]

It is impossible to hide the fact that many changes made to our political system have been dictated by the desire to protect Poland against recurring crises. Although historically justified, this desire cannot be taken as the most important, and much less the only, criterion according to which political life can be assessed. In fact, it is not the system with efficient mechanisms to defend the existing status quo that is truly crisis-proof. A crisis-proof system is one that, thanks to its openness and flexibility, can promote progress effectively, efficiently, and dynamically. If we look at things this way, then we must conclude that the functioning of our political system leaves much to be desired. After all, the troubles of daily life are rooted not only in material shortages. Many of these difficulties are the result of defective and inefficient structures, and of the expediency and opportunism of those active within. However, what we should see is that various forms of structural and organizational nonsense are speedily if not automatically eliminated from social life. [passage omitted]

Despite determined political resolve and a number of changes that have opened a new stage in the development of socialist democracy in our country, it has not yet been possible to stage a brake through in the economy in favor of the genuine performance of management methods that boost effectiveness. This means that that which is new has still not taken sufficiently deep and strong root in our political system to be able to enforce, so to speak, the necessary changfes in other spheres of our life, especially in the economy.

This is all the more important, since by failing to make true progress in effective economic management, as opposed to more lip service, we will not only fail to improve the economic situation, but may also experience serious difficulties in preserving our present political achievements.

CZYREK, DELEGATION CONTINUE U.S. VISIT

Discuss Economic Cooperation

LD070857 Warsaw PAP in English 0018 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 6 -- Chairman of the Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek is continuing his American visit made at the invitation of Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee Dante Fascell.

Czyrek and several Sejm members who are accompanying him on the trip today met with representatives of U.S. industries and business, interested in development of economic cooperation with Poland, at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. State and Commerce Departments officials and representatives of international financial institutions also took part in the meeting hosted by Chairman of the Polish-American Economic Council Dale Hathaway.

Hathaway pointed out continuing interest of some economic circles in the U.S. in developing relations with Poland, noting they expect that progressing normalization in relations between Poland and the U.S. would also take an economic level.

Czyrek stressed Poland's will and determination to search for new forms and methods of economic cooperation, noting that formal lifting of the restrictions did not solve the factual limitations on trade with Poland which continues to be discriminated against on the U.S. market.

The aim of the Polish policy is not to win a privileged position, but to be treated on an equal footing with other countries in the field of trade exchange.

Czyrek stressed Poland wanted to meet her foreign payments, but needed normal conditions of trade and economic cooperation with creditor countries.

Also, today, the Polish delegation held a news conference. In a statement opening the conference, Jozef Czyrek stressed that the visit of Polish parliamentarians to the U.S. is one of the important factors in the process of normalizing Polish-U.S. relations and is an expansion of this process in the sphere of interparliamentary contacts.

While answering questions, Jozef Czyrek informed journalists that further contacts of Polish and American parliamentarians are planned for the near future, including an official visit to the U.S. of a delegation of the Sejm (Polish parliament) and a visit to be paid to Poland by Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee Dante Fascell.

Czyrek also stated that no one is repressed in Poland on the part of authorities for political convictions and expressing opinions, but this not in the least means that illegal activities are allowed and added that Polish authorities pursue the policy of extended hand and cooperation towards all those who stand on the ground of the Polish Constitution.

Assess 'Rebuilding' of Contacts

LD062130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Report by correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak in Chicago]

[Text] The Polish-U.S. Economic Council meeting at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was a particularly important event on the agenda of the parliamentary delegation visiting Washington. The council's chairman, [name indistinct], expressed his satisfaction that the barriers limiting Polish-U.S. trade had been removed.

Jozef Czyrek spoke about structural changes in the Polish economy, the authorities' policy on this matter — which is related to the second stage of the economic reform -- and listed the conditions for the process of rebuilding economic contacts with the United States. Trade projects must be accompanied by an appropriate financial and credit servicing of transactions, as is usual in international exchange. These principles were reiterated in response to a question asked at a morning meeting with the U.S. press at the Polish Embassy building.

During a discussion which lasted more than an hour at the Chamber of Commerce, our U.S. partners were particularly interested in the possibilities that have arisen in Poland as a result of the law on joint Polish-foreign economic undertakings.

In the afternoon the chairman of the Sejm Commision for Foreign Affairs met with Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Deputy Witold Lipski paid a visit to Under Secretary of State [name indistinct].

This dispatch is being sent from Chicago, where Deputies Aleksander Legatowicz, Jozef Gierowski, and Witold Lipski are spending 2 days to hold meetings with local economic figures and representatives of Polish organizations. Jozef Czyrek will continue his talks in Washington.

WEEKLY NOTES 'STRUGGLE' FOR SOVIET REFORMS

AU061221 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 1 Mar 87 p 13

[Sylwester Szafarz article: "The USSR -- Struggle Between the New and the Old"]

[Excerpts] The first anniversary of the historic 27th CPSU Congress is at hand, and it is time to tally the first results of the implementation of its program, the strategy of acceleration and reconstruction, and the plan to create a world without wars and weapons. [passage omitted]

Reconstruction affects the party, society, and structures of the Soviet state. The reconstruction process is neither smooth nor painless. [paragraph continues]

Throughout the country a struggle between the new and the old continues, and at times this fight is quite acute; the painful events in Alma-Ata confirmed this. Unprecedented efforts to overcome the conservatism, stereotypes, and inertia in thought and deed are being made. This is being done in the belief that it is impossible to solve new, more complicated problems with old methods.

Reconstruction, intensification, and acceleration have become a vital necessity in the USSR and other socialist countries. The 27th CPSU Congress openly stressed that intensification should have begun as early as the sixties, because at that time the factors of extensive development had already been exhausted, and the process was hampered by methods and structures no longer consistent with the level of development.

However, at that time long-term, strategic thinking was in short supply. As a result, signs of stagnation appeared in socialist construction and at the end of the seventies the gap between Western and socialist production technologies and quality increased. The continuation of this state of affairs could have had serious consequences for the socialist system in general. The 27th CPSU Congress resolutions stopped these unfavorable features and trends. [passage omitted]

Generally speaking, the changes in Soviet economic life resulting from the 27th CPSU Congress are regarded as merely the start of things to come. The primary aim of these changes is to strengthen the role of central state institutions -- especially the Planning Commission -- by using new principles, which means these institutions should have overall responsibility for economic policy and strategy and should ensure the proper proportions between the individual sectors of the economy. It goes without saying that this principle makes it necessary to depart from all kinds of details in central planning and management and, at the same time, provides for extending the powers of independence in all sectors of socioeconomic life, especially at the grass roots level. What was an economic experiment is now becoming an ever increasing part of the country's economic life. Unequivocal economic criteria are a feature of this practice. For example, if someone does not do his work properly he must suffer by paying conventional fines, receiving reduced wages, and so on. This amounts to departure from vulgar [wulgarny] egalitarianism and to making the citizens' standing and material stiuation dependent on the quantity and quality of their work for society. Production units continue to go over to economic accountability [rozrachunek gospodarczy], which is one of the principles to be enforced as of 1987.

In the USSR increasing attention continues to be devoted to improving the management of large economic units, especially agro-industrial and fuel-energy units. Interesting changes continue to occur in agriculture, where the so-called family farms are on the rise. These dairy, poultry, vegetable and fruit farms operate on state or cooperative lands and receive the necessary production resources from state and collective farms. The economic achievements of these farms, as well as the earnings of family members, are better than those of state and collective farms! In the USSR it is being stressed that these new agricultural practices are socialist in nature and in no way relate to a return of kulak practices. This was clearly confirmed in November by the law on individual occupational activities, by decisions on establishing various cooperatives, and so on.

The planning and management of the Soviet economy continues its return to realism through the extensive use of economic accountability. Efforts to combat the mania for giantism also attest to the nature of new strategy. [paragraph continues]

For example, on 15 August 1986 the CPSU Politburo decided to abandon the plan for reversing the course of the great Siberian rivers southward, as the execution of this project could have brought about incalculable ecological damage [passage omitted]

In 1986 the USSR laid solid foundations for the strategy of acceleration, intensification, and reconstruction, which means that all material and theoretical premises exist to show that in 1987 -- the 70th anniversary of Great October -- these positive processes and phenomena will score additional successes. This was confirmed by January's CPSU plenum and its resolution on modernizing cadre policy. As a result, a new and extremely important impulse has been given to the strategy of acceleration and reconstruction.

ZIEBA SIGNS USSR AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL

LD072052 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 7 -- Polish-Soviet talks on scientific-technological cooperation in agriculture and food industry ended here today. The Soviet side was represented by a delegation of the State Committee for Agriculture and Related Industries, headed by its vice-chairman, president of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Prof Aleksandr Nikonov.

Both sides reviewed joint research in agriculture and food industry. They also summed up the first stage of implementation of the intergovernmental agreement, signed last Oct. 15, on cooperation between both countries' enterprises in agriculture, forestry and food industry.

A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation for the years 1987-1988 was signed by Poland's Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba and secretary of agricultural and forestry sciences of the PAN (Polish Academy of Sciences), Prof Antoni Rutkowski, and by Soviet representative A. Nikonov. Under the new protocol cooperation will be expanded by, among others, such undertakings as growing new, more fertile varieties of plants, and also the acceleration of progress in animal production and in the organization of work in both countries' agricultural enterprises.

Today Vice Premier Jozef Koziol met with the head of the Soviet delegation to discuss the state and possibilities of further development of cooperation in the fields mentioned above.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD072126 Warsaw PAP in English 1903 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 7 -- A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences with its vice-president Liu Guoguang is in Poland at the invitation from Polish Academy of Sciences. [paragraph continues]

After numerous talks between Polish and Chinese specialists, an agreement on cooperation in the field of social sciences between the two academies for the next few years was signed here today.

The agreement provides for, among others, mutual visits of scientists from both countries, their participation in lectures and joint scientific conferences and also joint studies in certain fields. Today, the delegation of the Chinese academy was received by member of Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC Tadeusz Porebski.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

LD072127 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 7 -- A Delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party, headed by Vice-Chairman Kim I'ae-sop was in Poland [no dates as received] at the invitation from the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD).

The Korean guests were received by SD CC chairman, vice president of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak. Both sides expressed their conviction that the ongoing visit would serve further development of friendly contacts between the two parties and contribute to consolidation of Polish-Korean cooperation. Also issues related to both parties' cooperation were discussed.

During their stay the delegation had talks with leaders of SD social-economic, ideological and organizational departments. It met with SD activists from Krakow, Lodz, Poznan and Slupsk as well as participated in talks at the National Council of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) and at the National Peace Committee.

Representatives of the KSDP Party leadership also met with leaders of the SD Sejm Group.

BRIEFS

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ -- Baghdad, March 3 -- More than two thousand employees of the Polish Dromex firm have been constructing a 145 km-section of a six-lane highway in Iraq despite intensified struggles in the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Dromex bases are situated in a quiet area about 100 km far from Basra and the Poles are going to complete the last part of the work in the second half of this year. The high quality of Dromex-built projects has been often praised by the Iraqi side, especially as the construction of roads and bridges meeting the highest technical parameters is carried on in difficult desert conditions. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 3 Mar 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL BODY MEETING

AU061952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/3/1987 -- Met on March 6 under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined several economic reports. In relation to the stocks of material assets available in the national economy and to the level of the main raw and subsidiary material stocks it was noticed that, though the surplus stocks of material assets diminished in the economy as a whole, their level is still high, which calls for further adequate measures.

Examining a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1986, the Executive Political Committee assessed that in the previous year they fell within the planned limits or below. So, in 1986 the industrial production and delivery prices did not change from a year before, recording a one-hundred-percent indicator as to the plan provisions. Likewise, the prices for the consumer goods sold in the farmers' market were even lower than the level envisaged, recording a 99-percent indicator.

The evolution of all categories of prices in 1986 show strict stability and are illustrative of the correct measures taken in this respect as well as of the sound character of the national economy.

Contributing to the achievement of the retail price index in 1986 was also the favourable evolution of prices in the farmers' market which, generally, were below the level stipulated for the previous year, when the quantity of foodstuffs sold to the population grew.

Assessing both the achievements and the shortfalls, the Executive Political Committee required that firm measures be taken to strengthen discipline in establishing and observing the law of prices, so as to set them within the limits of the 1987 plan, make the planned deliveries to the market stock and appropriately supply the population with consumer goods.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the results of the February 1, 1987 animal census which shows that the livestock grew with all breeds as compared to the February 1, 1986 census. It was also assessed that the results do not comply with the tasks and targets of agriculture. The Executive Political Committee required that work should be done so as to increase the livestock and the animal output in accordance with the 1987 and the five-year plan provisions, more particularly within the producer cooperative farms and the state farming enterprises. The need was also stressed for a rigorous implementation of the measures to achieve the quantities of meat stipulated by the self-sufficiency programme of each county.

During the same meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed and approved a report on the resolution of the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications working people addressed in 1986 to the RCP leadership, local party bodies, state bodies, mass and public organizations, the press, the radio and television. Report was also debated and approved on the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state in 1986, and the foreign policy guidelines in 1987. It was established that the two reports be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for debate.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR VISIT TO INDIA

AU090808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/3/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu left on March 9 in the morning for an official goodwill visit to India upon the invitation of President Giani Zail Singh of the Republic of India and of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The RCP and Romanian state leader is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport where President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were seen off by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the party, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government, by executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, and generals. The presidential aircraft took off at 7:15, heading for New Delhi.

RCP'S STOIAN MEETS LIBYA'S JALLUD IN BUCHAREST

AU071623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0655 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/3/1987 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation to the festivities of Sabhah on the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of people's power in Libya, met with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Great Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, 'Abdal-Razzaq al-Sawsa, deputy secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Abdallah al-Badri, chairman of the National Oil Corporation.

During the talks they analyzed the stage of commercial relations and of bilateral economic cooperation. In that frame they emphasized the growing possibilities of intensifying the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries, in harmony with the understandings and accords reached at summit level. Approached were also current issues of the international situation.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONALITY MEETING ISSUED

AU050950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 4 Mar 87

["Resolutions of the Plenary Meeting of the Magyar and German Nationality Working People's Councils" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 4/3/1987 -- In the resolutions they adopted, which are printed in the Romanian press, the plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality and the Plenary Meeting of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality, held on February 26 and 27, express the full adhesion of those they represent to the home and foreign policy of the RCP and of Socialist Romania and pledge to further work, in full unity with the entire Romanian people, for the attainment of the objectives set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress. Likewise, the Councils express their determination to work for continuously strengthening the unity and brotherhood of the working people of Romanian, Magyar, German and other nationality of Romania, who are committed to building the multilaterally developed socialist society and to Romania's advance to communism.

The resolutions of the two plenary meetings firmly reject the attempts of foreign circles to denigrate the realities in Socialist Romania, to interfere in its domestic affairs. In this string of ideas the resolution of the plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality shows inter alia:

In light of the historic achievements the Socialist Republic of Romania has scored in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the people's standards of living, of the just resolution -- in the spirit of the principles of scientific socialism -- of the problems posed by the fraternal living together of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, the perfidious attempts of foreign reactionary circles to negate and slander these realities, to interfere in our internal affairs, to distort the historical truth, to put to question the stipulations of peace treaties, the existing frontiers are all the more blamable.

We most indignantly repel the attempts of reactionary circles which, under the pretext of supporting the rights of the national minorities, incite to nationalist, chauvinistic, irredentist and revanchist manifestations, use international meetings -- the all-European meeting in Vienna included -- for propagandistic attacks and interference in other countries' affairs. The plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality considers that it is all the more ununderstandable [as received] and blamable that such things happen in one socialist country or another. As Romanian citizens of Magyar nationality, as communists we are particularly sad and indignant at the growing number of studies, articles, books and treatises of history, maps and other teaching and propagandistic materials that are printed in the Hungarian People's Republic, revealing both ignorance and falsification of the Romanian people's history, attacks on the country's territorial integrity which remind us of revisionist and reactionary practices and attitudes of Horthy's fascist regime. We are also profoundly indignant that political and cultural personalities, various press organs make tendentious, defamatory assessments on our party and state home and foreign policy deliberately passing the great achievements scored by the Romanian people in developing the economy and culture, in raising its living standards over in silence.

We wholely reject the purposeful preoccupations to misrepresent the history of the Romanian people, its great achievements, reprovable manifestations flagrantly running counter to the truth, the principles and norms of international relations, as we are firmly convinced that they do not serve the interest of good neighbourhood, the cooperation and friendship among peoples, the cause of socialism, peace and progress.

Our plenary meeting, in full consensus with the lofty humanist assets promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, assesses that history, the press, the arts must serve not the aggravation of negative states of affairs but the knowledge of the truth, of reality, contribute to rapprochement and friendship among peoples, to educating the citizens in the spirit of socialism, of international solidarity.

On behalf of the working people of Magyar nationality of Romania we categorically rebuff any attempt of interference in the domestic affairs of our country, no matter where it may come from, any pretension to teach us how to solve the national question. All our life problems, raised by the development of the socio-political system in Romania, are and will be solved by the Romanian Communist Party, by the Romanian state, by us all who have been living and working on this land for centuries to build a dignified and happy existence. We did not allow and will not allow anyone to slander the achievements our society has scored in its development on the path of socialism, in solving the national question, to sow the seeds of discord among the working people, and promote nationalistic, chauvinistic, revanchist, irrendentist ideas and conceptions.

The unity and brotherhood of all those living on Romania's soil, the homeland's independence and integrity, the ideals of socialism and communism are the apple of our eyes. With this credo and the lessons of history of the present and future as a basis, we firmly repel any scheme of the foes to the homeland, to socialism, of those that serve the interests of the reactionary, imperialist forces. The plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality expresses indignation at such reactionary theses and theories, which it rejects most resolutely. They will find no response in the conscience of Socialist Romania's citizens, of the working people of Magyar nationality of Romania.

Referring to the same questions, the resolution of the plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of German Nationality shows:

On behalf of the Romanian working people of German nationality, the plenary meeting firmly and indignantly rebuffs the denigratory assessments, statements and manifestations of reactionary circles abroad regarding the realities of the Romanian Socialist society, as they consider them outrageous lies, any attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, which sows hatemongering among working people according to such criteria as ethnic affiliation and the mother tongue. For us, Romanian citizens of German nationality, Romania was, is and will be for ever our beloved cradle, the place where we moulded as a distinct national entity, where we work and live in full liberty and understanding.

In full unanimity, the participants in the plenary meeting vehemently condemn the calumnies about our country and the Romanian Communist Party's policy, considering them a brutal interference in the internal affairs of a free and sovereign state, with inevitable repercussions on the good relations among countries and peoples. The plenary meeting firmly rejects the defamatory theses and ideas disseminated in books of history, studies, articles and other propagandistic works published in the Hungarian People's Republic, manifestations which remind us the reactionary practices and attitudes during Horthy's fascist regime, assessing all this a gross forgery of our homeland's historical past, an offense not only to the Romanian people but also to the working people of German nationality.

The participants in the plenary meeting make a duty of conscience to take a firm attitude against all those who deliberately ignore the realities in our homeland and attempt to "advise" us with regard to the resolution of the national question. All the problems of concern to us are the problems of the Romanian state, the only one competent to solve them, a state whose citizens with equal rights we, the population of German nationality, also are. That is why we never did or shall allow anybody to stir up feud and contempt, to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. We are united above all by our living together for centuries, which was our common shield against the vicissitudes of history, of the years of sad memory, of the misery and misfortunes during fascism, the most odious time mankind has ever lived. Today we are united by the lofty ideal of socialism and communism which for us, the Romanian citizens of German nationality, cannot be conceived of but here, in the ancestral land, where we live and work for centuries on end.

The plenary meeting also repels vehemently the attempts of reactionary circles abroad which, posing as defenders of human rights, inventing situations that have nothing in common with realities, with the truth, stir up feud and dissensions, incite to leaving the homeland, deliberately omitting what is fundamental and decisive in the assertion and materialization of human rights: the right to work, to guaranteed and dignified existence, without unemployment, without racial and national discriminations, with free access to education and culture, the right to life and peace.

SUNDIC VIEWS IMPROVEMENT IN SUPERPOWER RELATIONS

LD071611 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The international political scene is the subject of our topical commentary. It has been officially announced in Moscow that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will visit the USSR the middle of next month, so there is some improvement in relations between the superpowers; first we have Gorbachev's proposal to dismantle medium-range missiles and Washington's positive reaction to this, and now a meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] President Reagan has, once again, reacted favorably to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, even saying that an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe is within reach. Such an assessment of a Soviet initiative has not been made since the two superpowers started negotiations on disarmament, with emphasis on the nuclear field.

George Shultz and his host Eduard Shevardnadze will probably discuss not only missiles, but Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole, which, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik, became very strained. It is quite probable that the U.S. secretary of state will be received by Mikhail Gorbachev as well, which would be an opportunity to consider, once again, the possibility of renewing dialogue at the highest level. As we know, Mikhail Gorbachev owes a visit to the United States and Reagan is due to go to Moscow. Let us remember that the two leaders agreed on this back at their first meeting in Geneva. This accord, however, was not translated into reality, as Gorbachev insisted that this not be a meeting in vain such as the one in Reykjavik, when the two leaders were unable to agree on the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms after the U.S. President rejected any possibility of postponing the implementation of his Strategic Defense Initiative.

However, now that Gorbachev has separated the issue of medium-range missiles from the disarmament package, leaving Reagan's Star Wars to one side, the prospects of the two statesmen meeting for a third time have grown considerably. An agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe would be a good reason for the leaders of the two superpowers to meet, perhaps even in Washington.

Of course, the fact that Moscow has, so to speak, put aside Reagan's Star Wars in no way means that the USSR is reconciled to transferring the arms race to space. The USSR has simply decided that something is better than nothing since every step toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, can only accelerate efforts toward the conclusion, whenever it may be, of an appropriate accord on other aspects of disarmament.

Given Reagan's present situation, when he has yet to recover from the Iranian affair, another meeting with Gorbachev would be welcome, as would agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe. This, more than anything else he has accomplished in the international sphere, would be sufficient for him to end his 8-year mandate in the White House more successfully than he himself would have believed. Certainly there will be plenty of indecisive haggling over medium-range missiles but the most important thing is that serious progress has been made in this direction. The world would be extremely disappointed if there were no success this time either, regardless of who was to blame.

DIZDAREVIC LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA 6 MAR

LD061745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for an official and friendly visit to Venezuela. Dizdarevic is returning the visit of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi, who came to Yugoslavia last year.

Dizdarevic and Consalvi will have talks on possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation. They will also discuss international relations, the situation in Latin America and Central America, the debt problem of developing countries, and activities of the Nonaligned Movement, in which Venezuela has observer status.

Following his trip to Venezuela, Raif Dizdarevic will lead the Yugoslav delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the nonaligned coordinating bureau in Georgetown from 10 to 12 March.

Raif Dizdarevic was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials.

PAPER VIEWS ALBANIAN IMMIGRATION TO KOSOVO

AU072010 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Mar 87 p 7

[Blerim Reka article "The Real Estate Market -- An Isolated Law"]

[Excerpts] Every Third Buyer of Real Estate in Pristina Comes From Outside the Province and This Objectively Encourages the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo [subhead]

[Passage omitted] The proportion of nationalities participating in such transactions, as far as Albanian purchasers are concerned, remains unchanged, while those selling homes are not exclusively Serbs and Montenegrins. Out of 215 home sales registered last year, in only 35 cases were the sellers of Serb or Montenegrin nationality. Such a "lack of interest" among Albanians in buying land or houses from Serbs and Montenegrins can be explained by effects of the "Law on the Change and Expansion of the Provincial Law on the Real Estate Market" (Kosovo Official Gazette 29/86), which came into force last year and amended the earlier law of 1981 (Kosovo Official Gazette 45/81). As is well known, the core of this amendment's three articles on relations governing transfer of real estate in Kosovo is that they forbid all contracts on real estate transfer made with the intention of emigrating. Although the law forbids in principle all contracts in which property of persons intending to emigrate is acquired, this law's brief period on the books shows that the only contracts annulled are those in which Serbs and Montenegrins have sold their property to Albanian buyers. Under the articles of this law, three house sales completed last year in Kosovo Polje were annulled: that of a home belonging to Milivoje Mihailovic, at a price of 1.3 billion old dinars; that involving the house of Milivoje Stojic, at a price of 1.6 billion old dinars, and that of a home belonging to a well known "go-between" in these transactions, Trifko Ilic. [passage omitted]

Buyers From Other Regions [subhead]

What makes real estate sales in our capital [Pristina] even more complicated is the fact that Albanian buyers from other areas of the country "join in the game." These are principally buyers from Macedonia, Montenegro, and southern Serbia. Not only in four annulled sales, but also according to records of contracts registered in the Commune of Pristina, almost every third purchaser comes from Skopje, Tetovo, Ulcinj, Bujanovac, or Presevo.

That these are not simply occasional instances, but rather an increasingly marked tendency towards the purchase of real estate by Alanians emigrating from these parts of the country, is shown by this phenomenon's sociopolitical character. The fact that "the phenomenon of purchasing real estate of Serbs and Montenegrins, not only by buyers in the province, but also by new arrivals from Macedonia, Montenegro, and southern Serbia, influences their emigration" was repeated by Fatos Hamza, vice president of the Pristina Communal Assembly Executive Committee, in his opening speech at the last Communal Assembly meeting. It also appeared in the materials presented to delegates at a symposium dealing with the "Report on Measures and Steps of the Administration and the Jurisprudential Organs for Preventing Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and Encouraging Their Return," as well as in the majority of these delegates' speeches.

So, "translated" into the language of the law and of sociopolitical policy, it appears that we have done nothing if only Kosovo, of all the federal units in the country, applies the above-mentioned law for solving this "all-Yugoslav" problem, as the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is often rightly called. After all, legislation does not serve everywhere as an adequate measure preventing the sale of real estate of Albanians emigrating from these areas, and who by their arrival in Kosovo indirectly encourage emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Symbolically, this can perhaps best be compared to a situation where we try to save a sinking ship by stanching only one leak while water comes in from other holes!

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH USSR

LD061839 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Soviet trade commission ended its session here today with the signing of a protocol on the exchange of goods and services in 1987.

The heads of the two countries' delegations, Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Milorad Unkovic and Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov, said the volume of bilateral trade should reach 6.25 billion dollars this year.